

Fig.1  
(PRIOR ART)

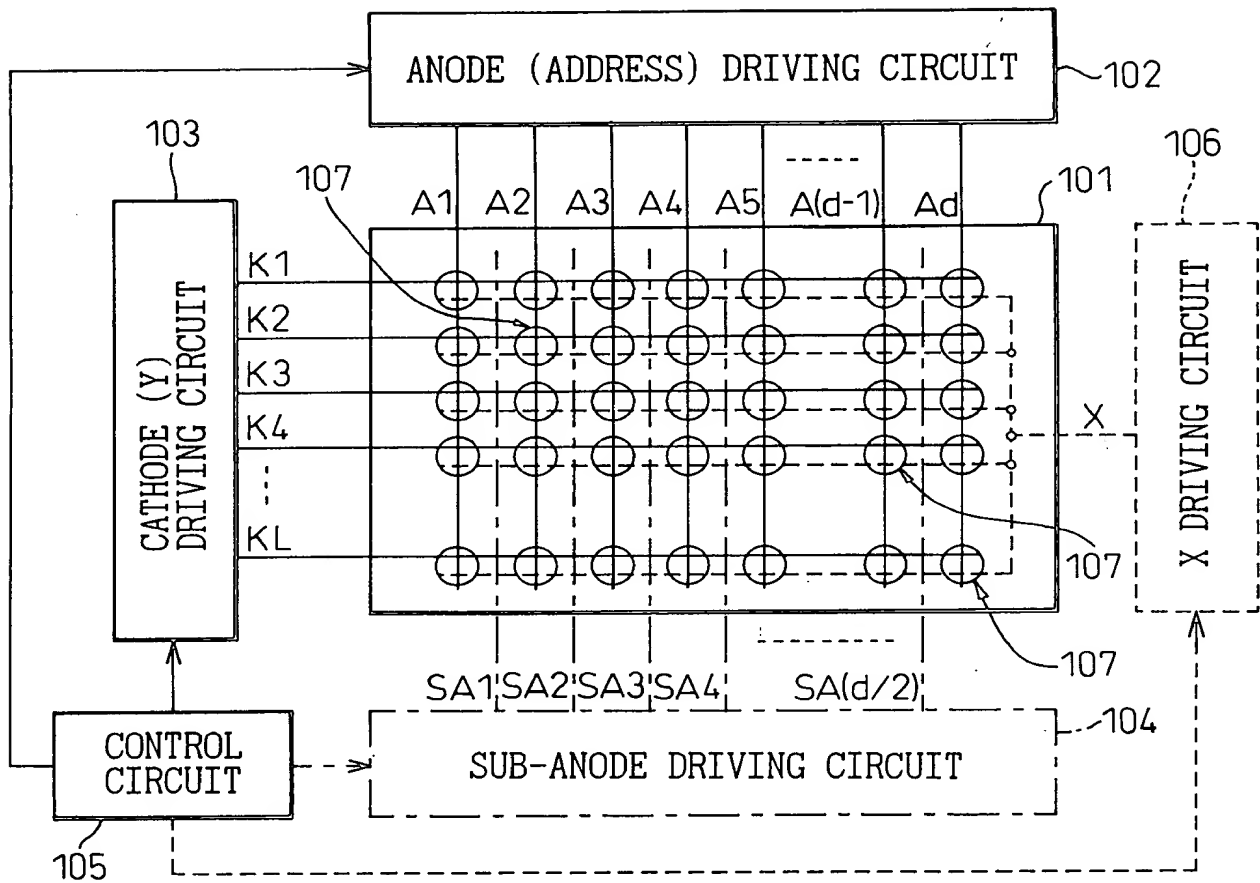


Fig.2

(PRIOR ART)

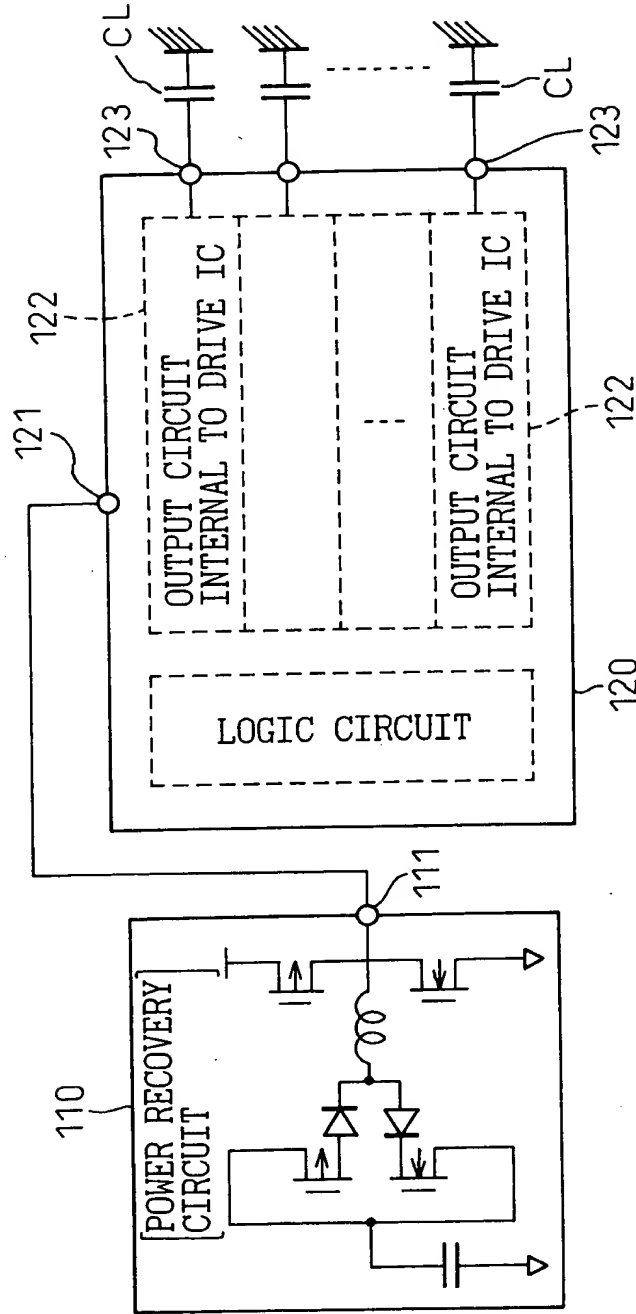


FIG. 2 PRIOR ART

Fig.3

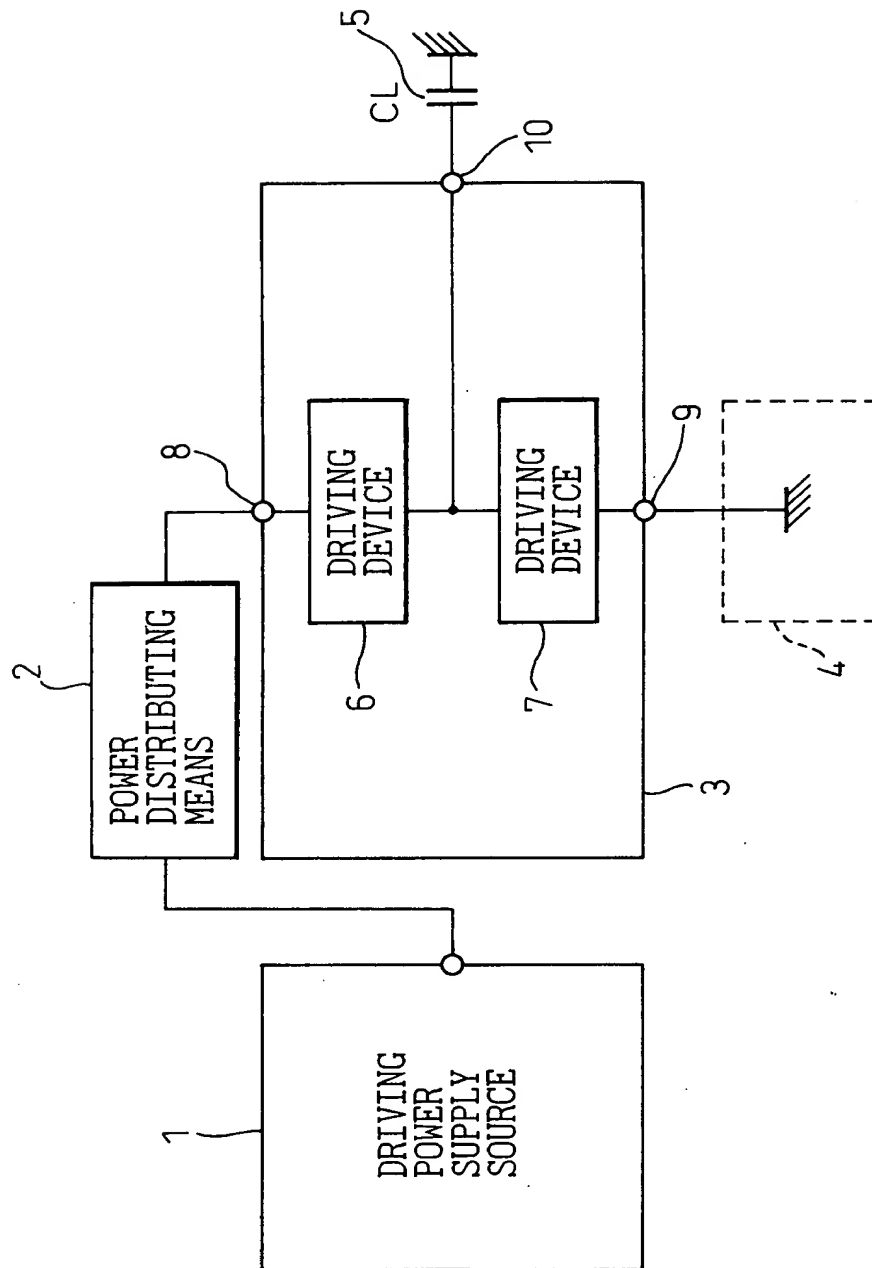


Fig.4

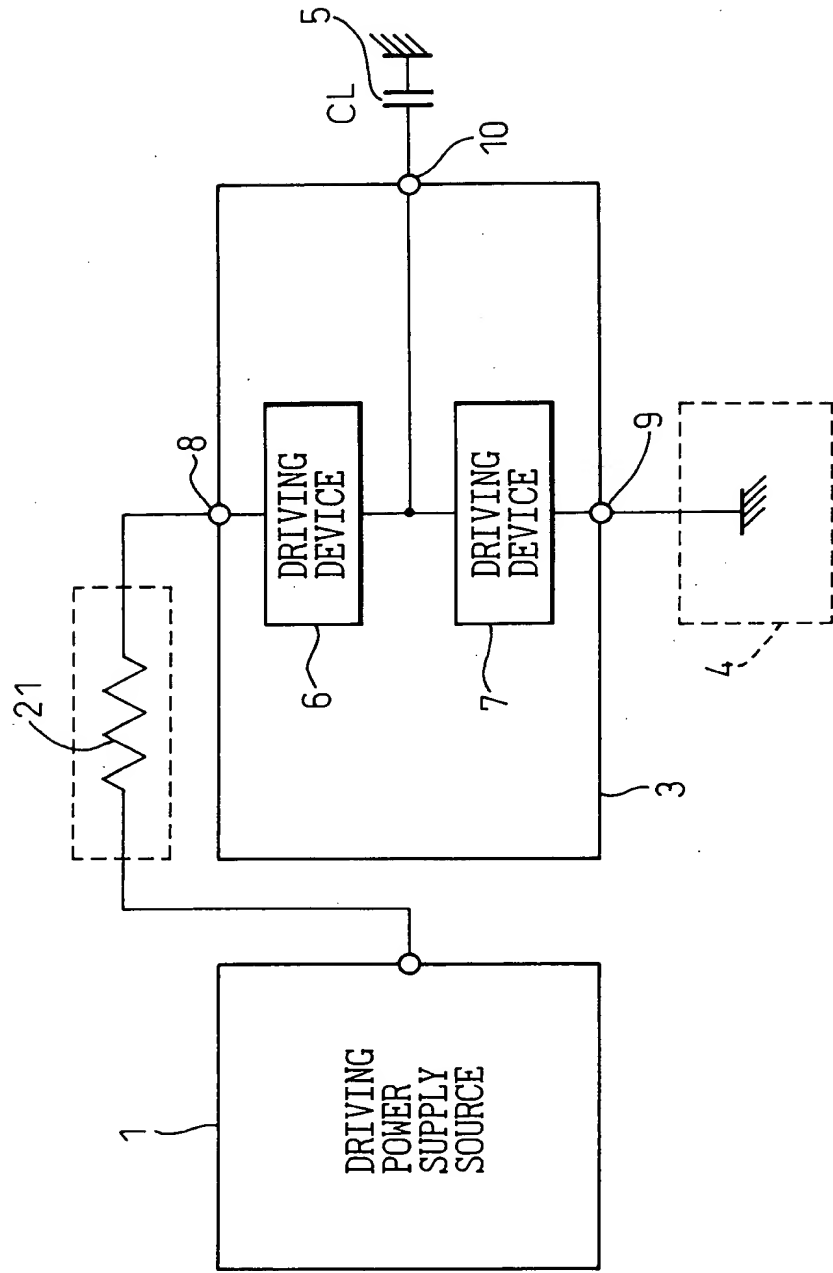


Fig.5

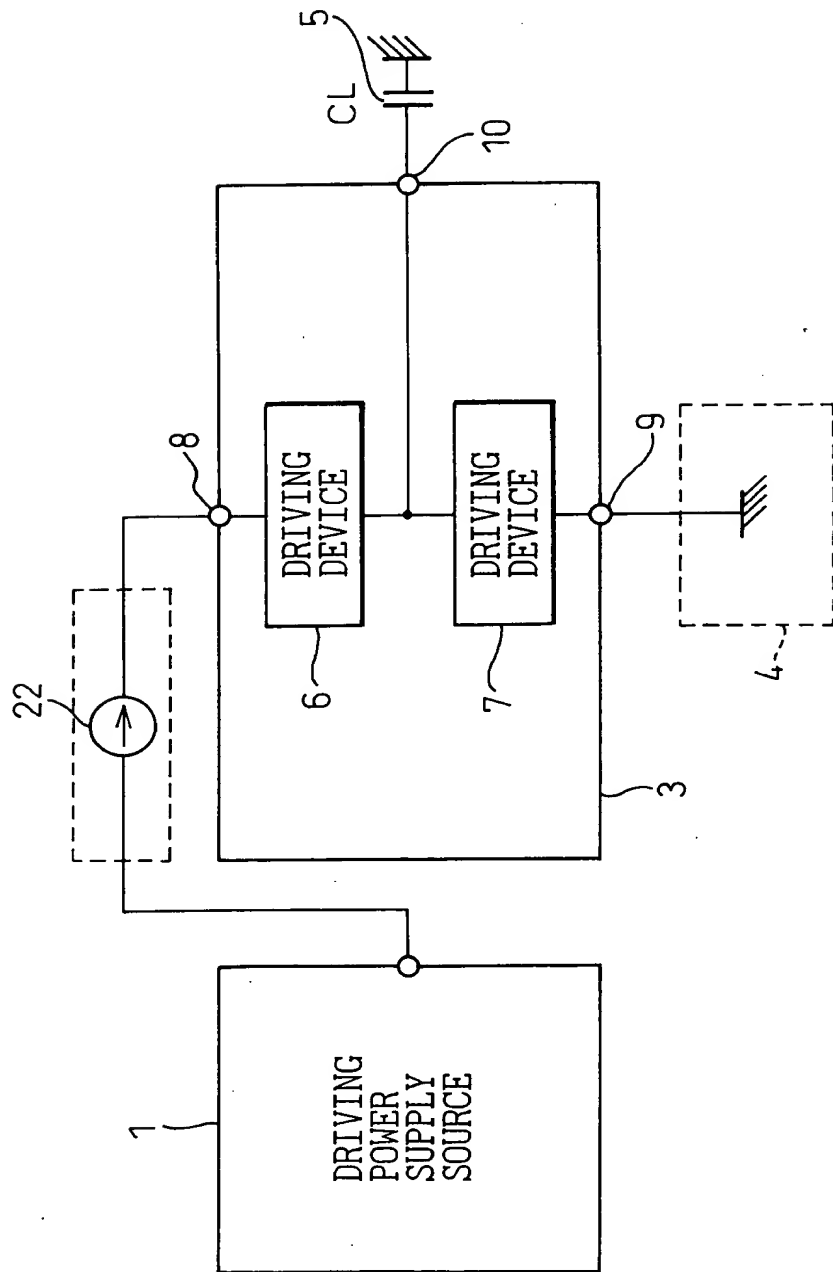


Fig.6

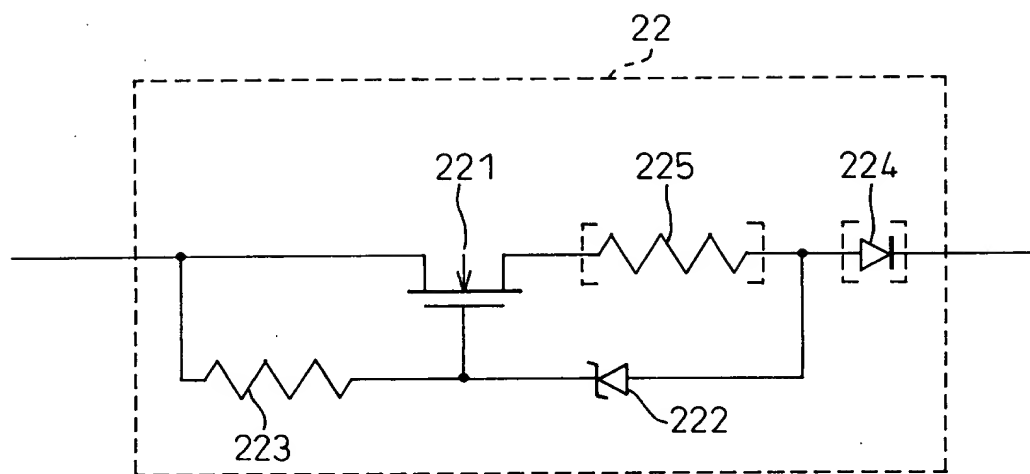
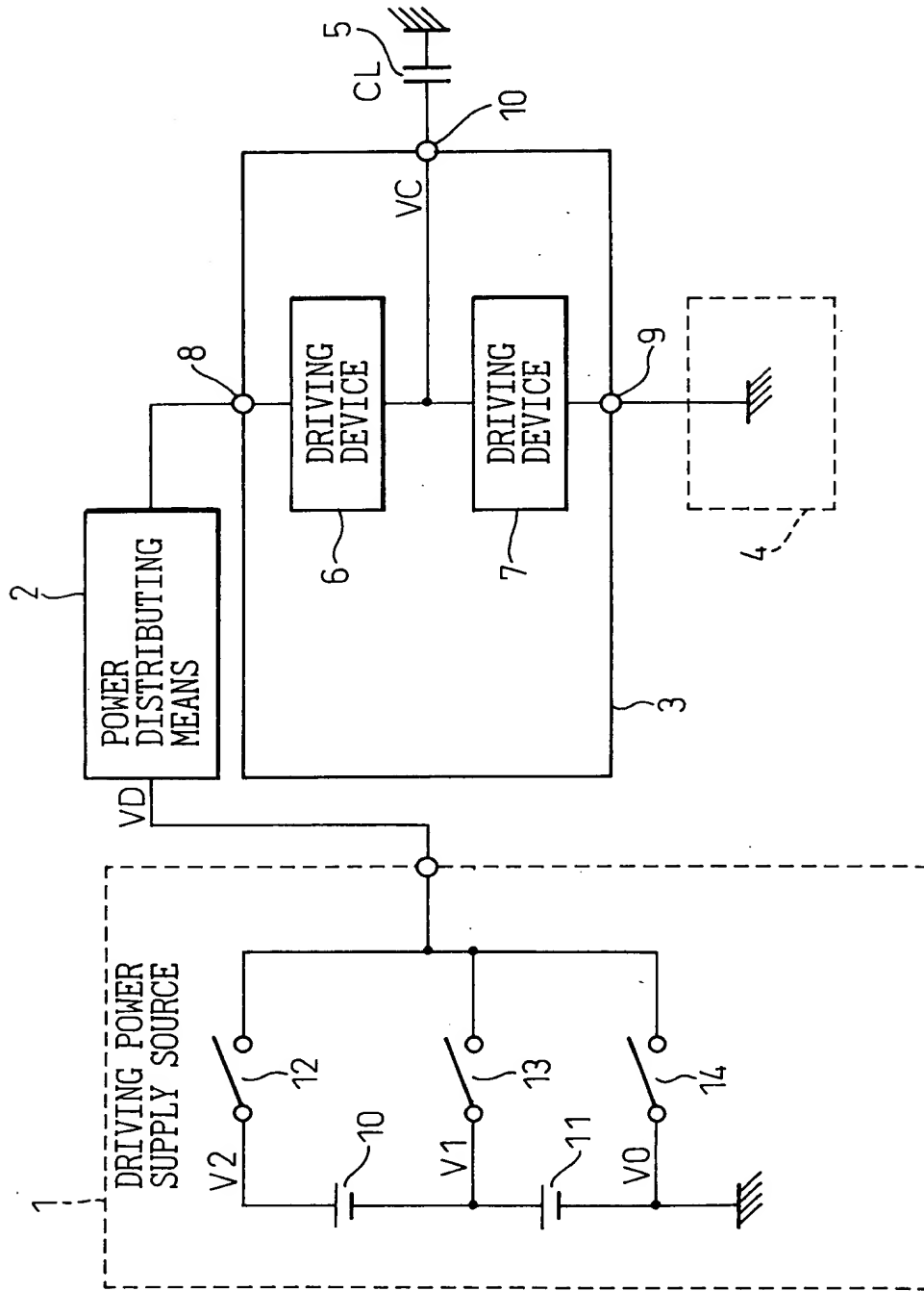


Fig.7



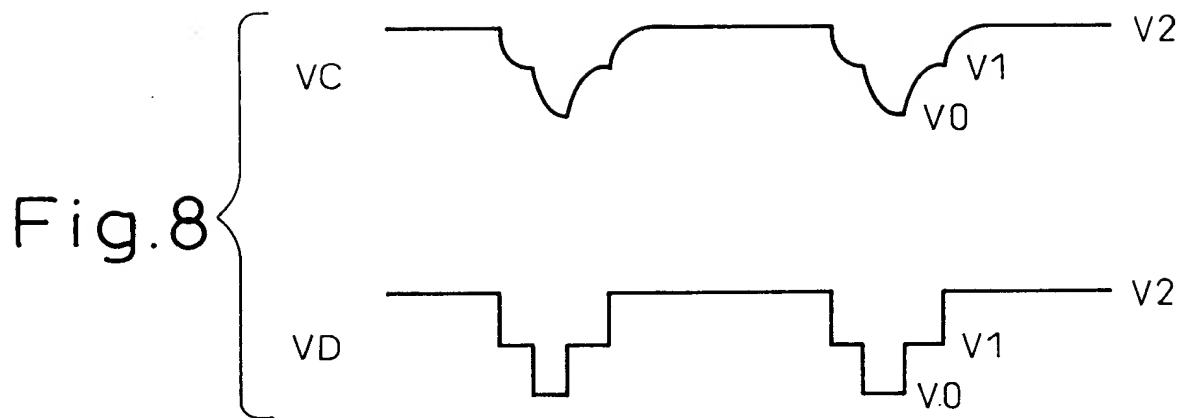




Fig.9

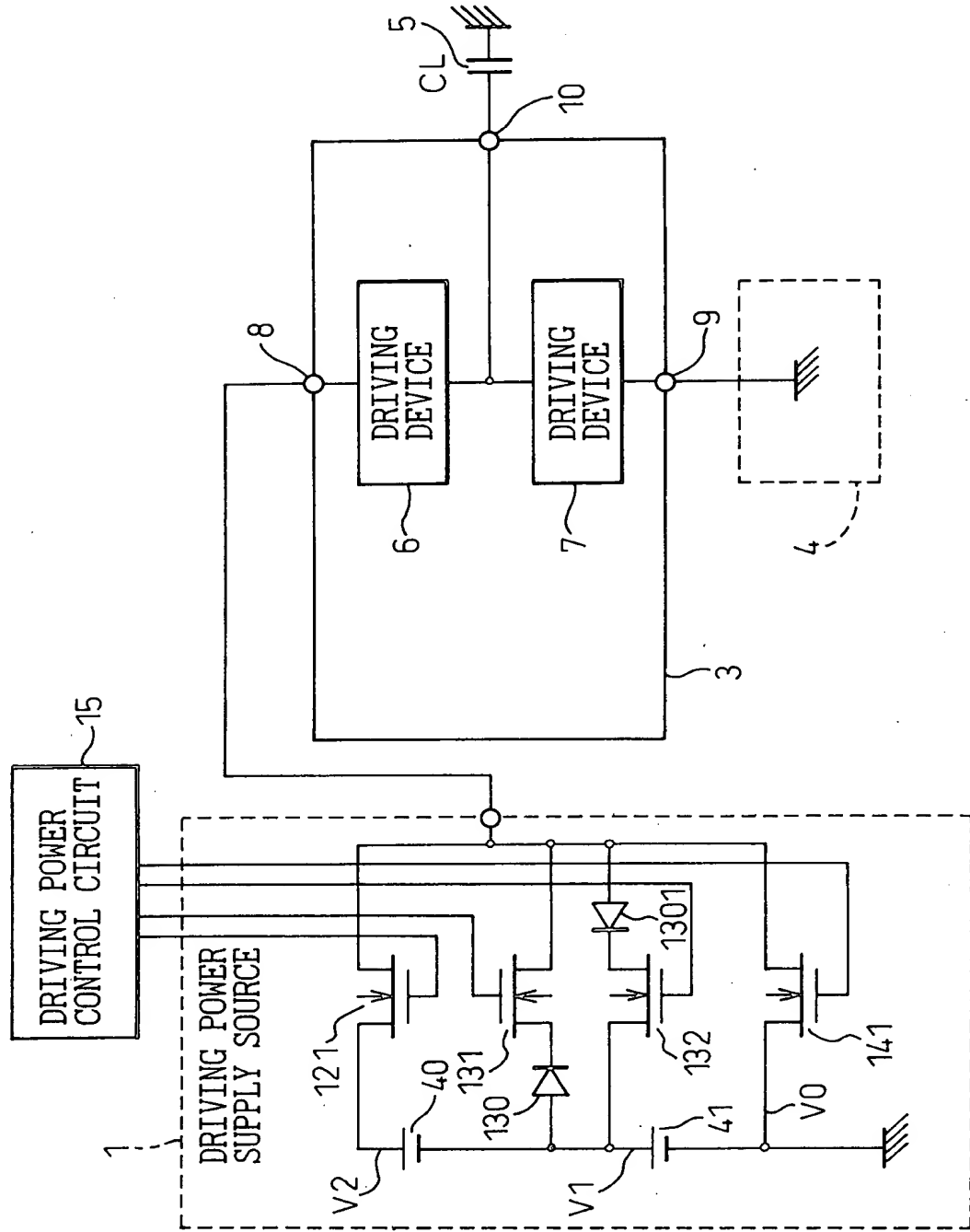


Fig.10

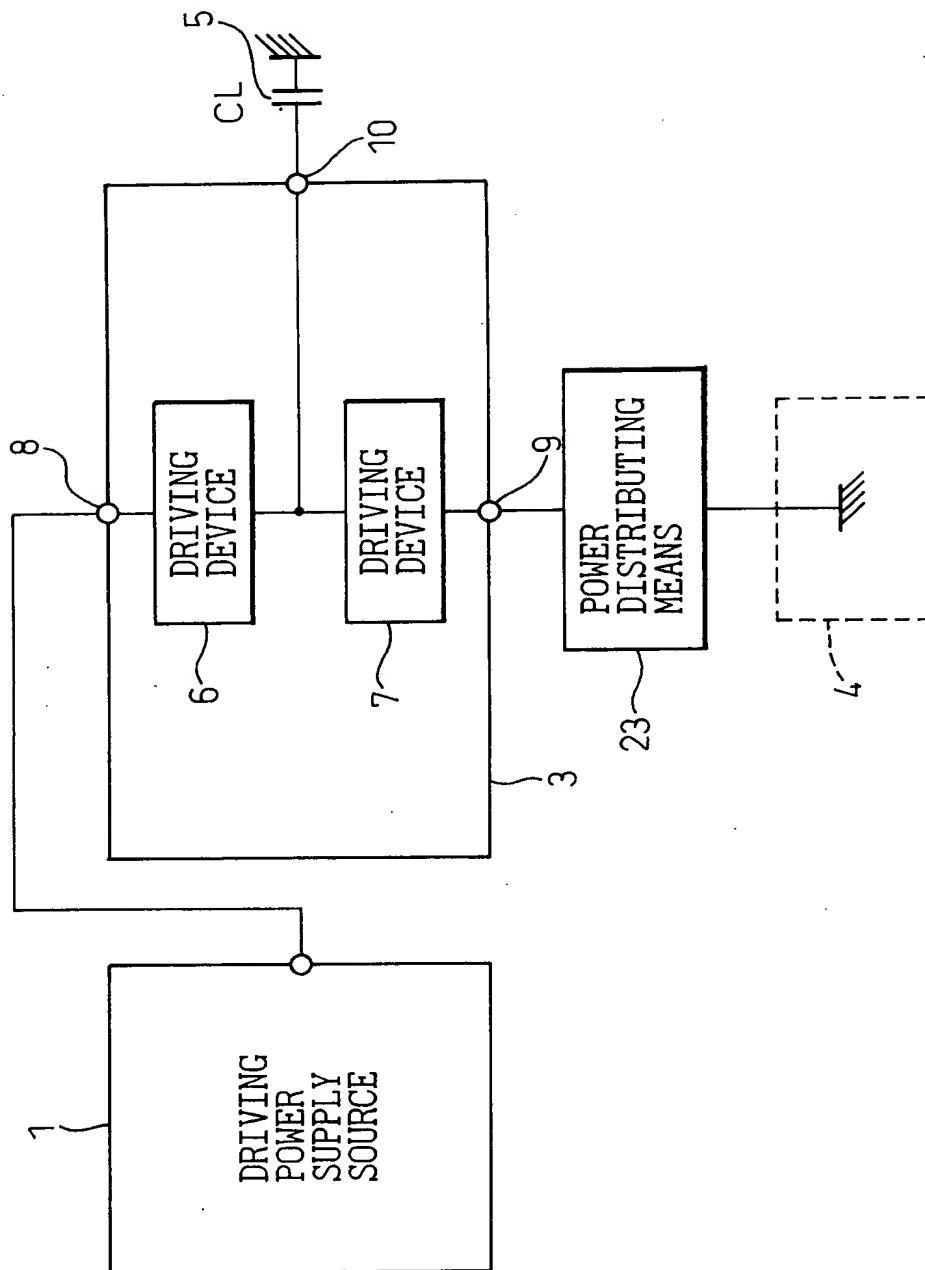


FIG. 11

Fig.11

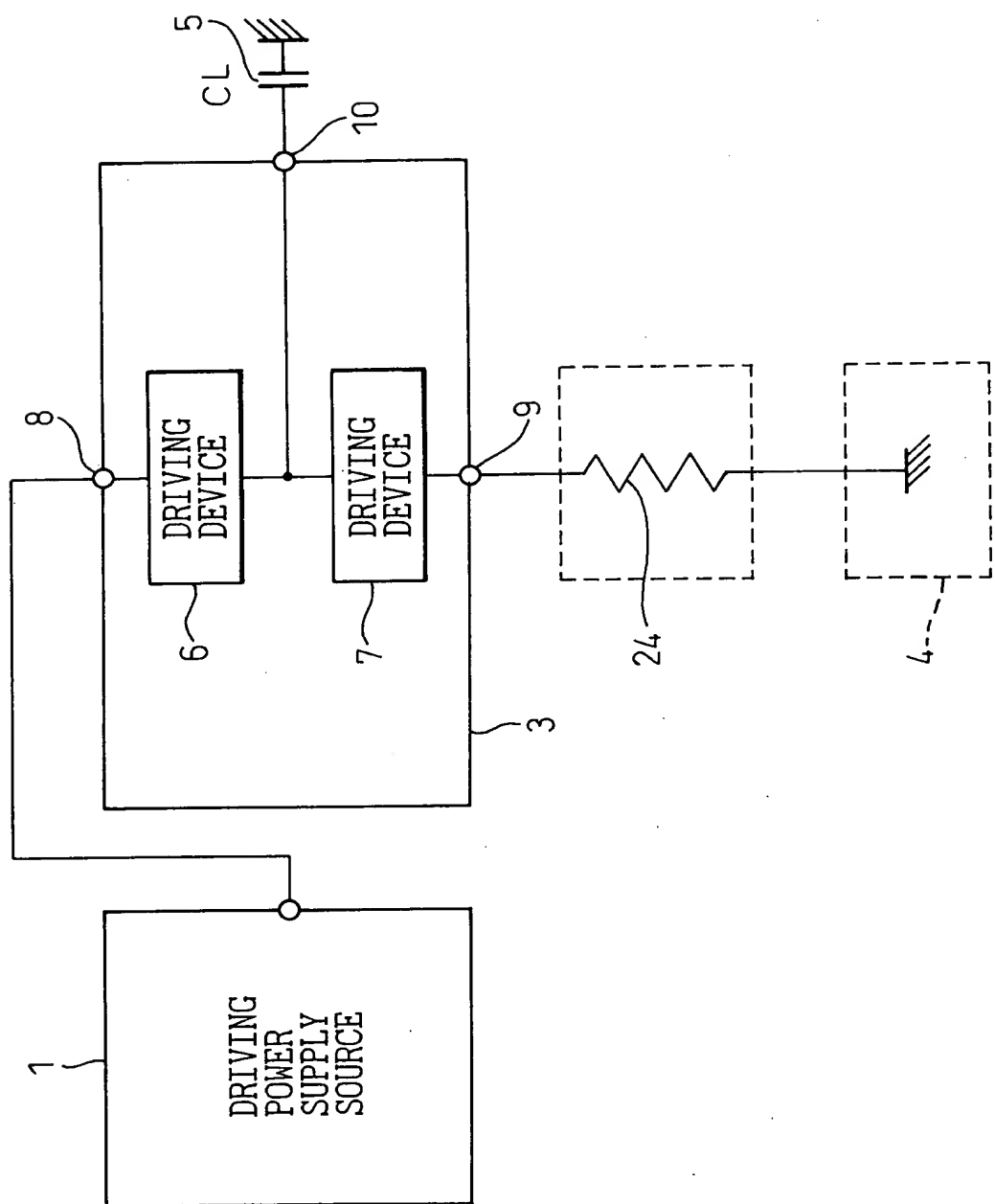
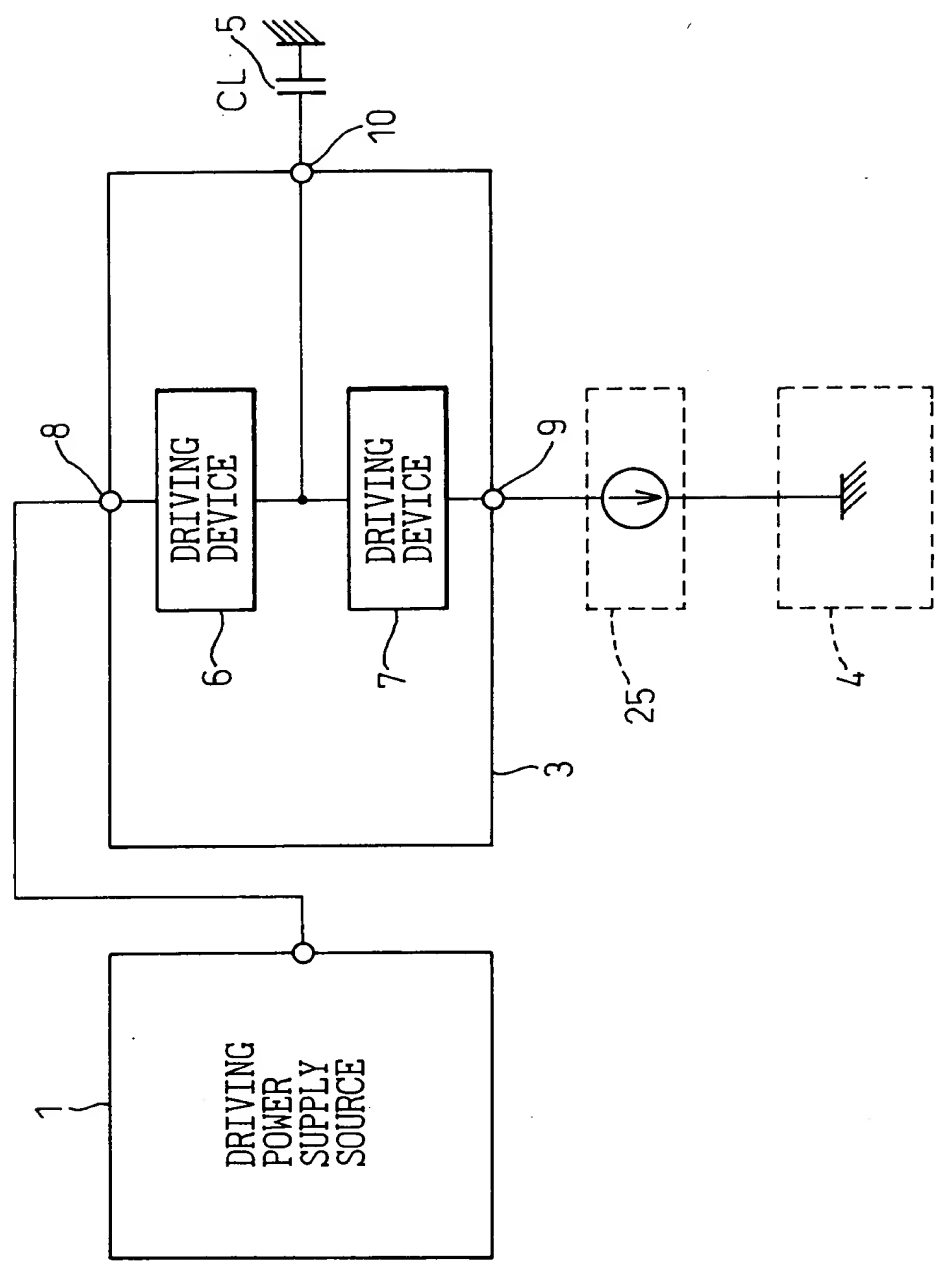


Fig.12





The diagram shows a differential amplifier circuit. It consists of two input inverters, 60 and 70, which are connected to a common input. The outputs of these inverters are connected to a network of transistors. The top network of transistors (6-1, 6-2, ..., 6-d) is connected to a common input and a common output node 8. The bottom network of transistors (7-1, 7-2, ..., 7-d) is connected to a common input and a common output node 9. The outputs of the top and bottom networks are connected to a common output node 10. The output node 10 is connected to a load capacitor (A1, A2, ..., Ad) and a common output node 10. The output node 10 is connected to a load capacitor (A1, A2, ..., Ad) and a common output node 10. The output node 10 is connected to a load capacitor (A1, A2, ..., Ad) and a common output node 10.

Fig.15

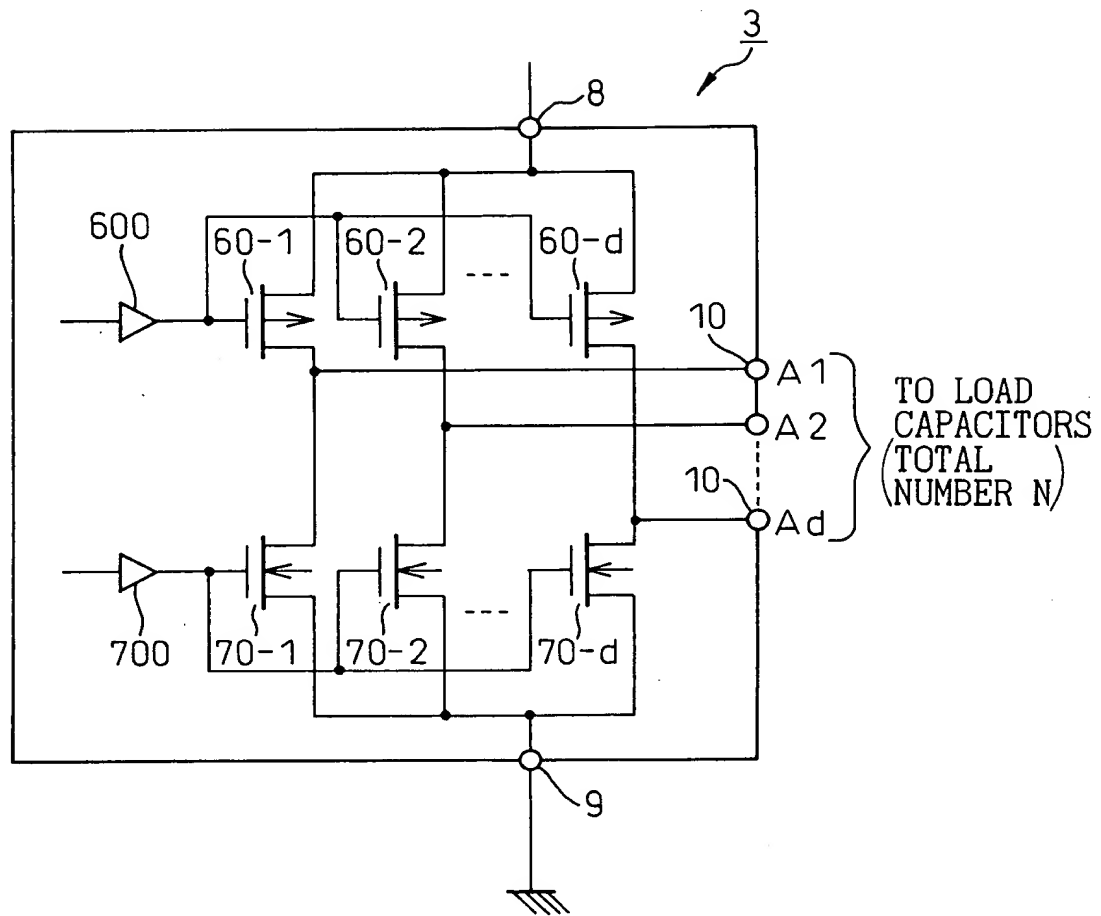


Fig.16

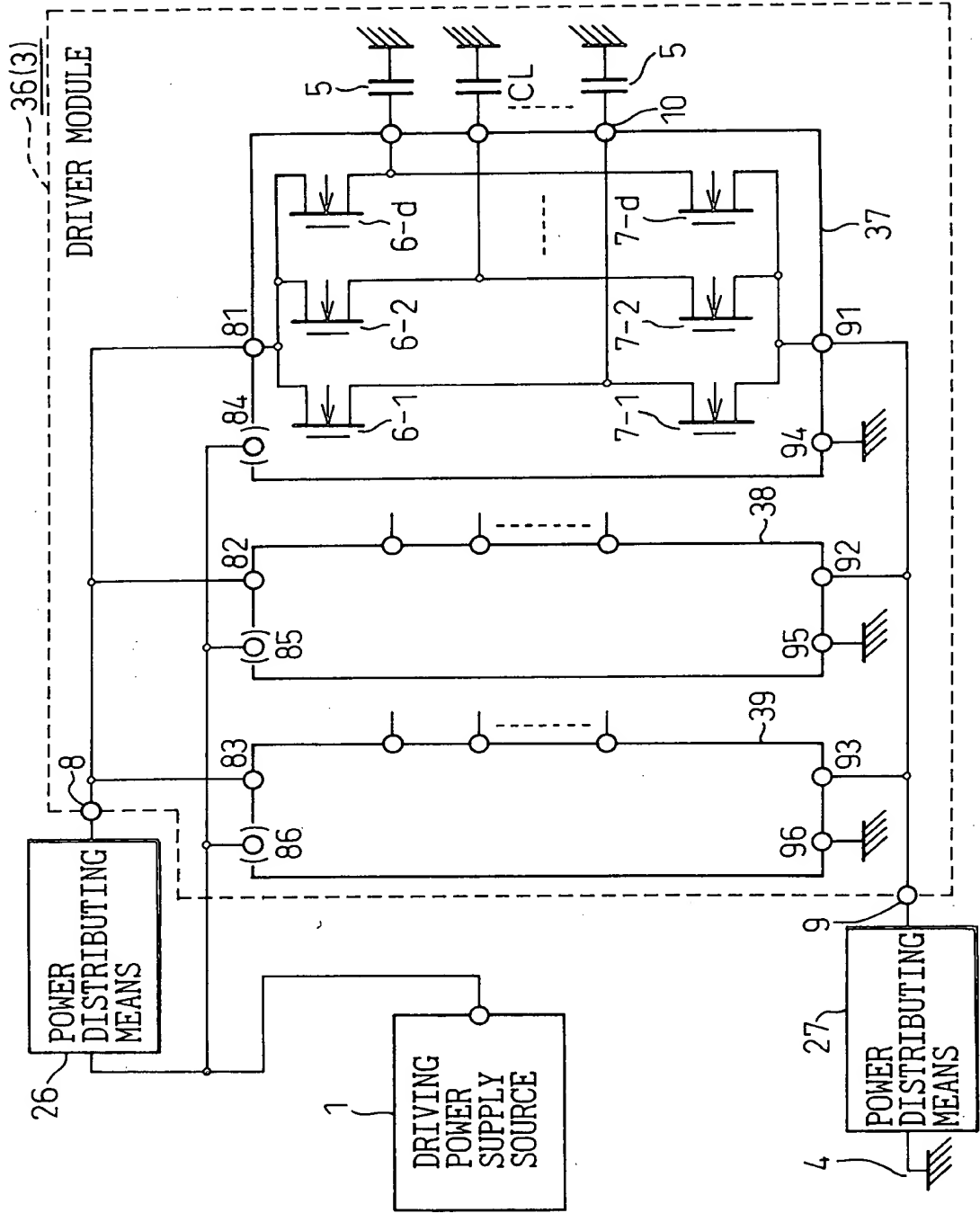




Fig.17

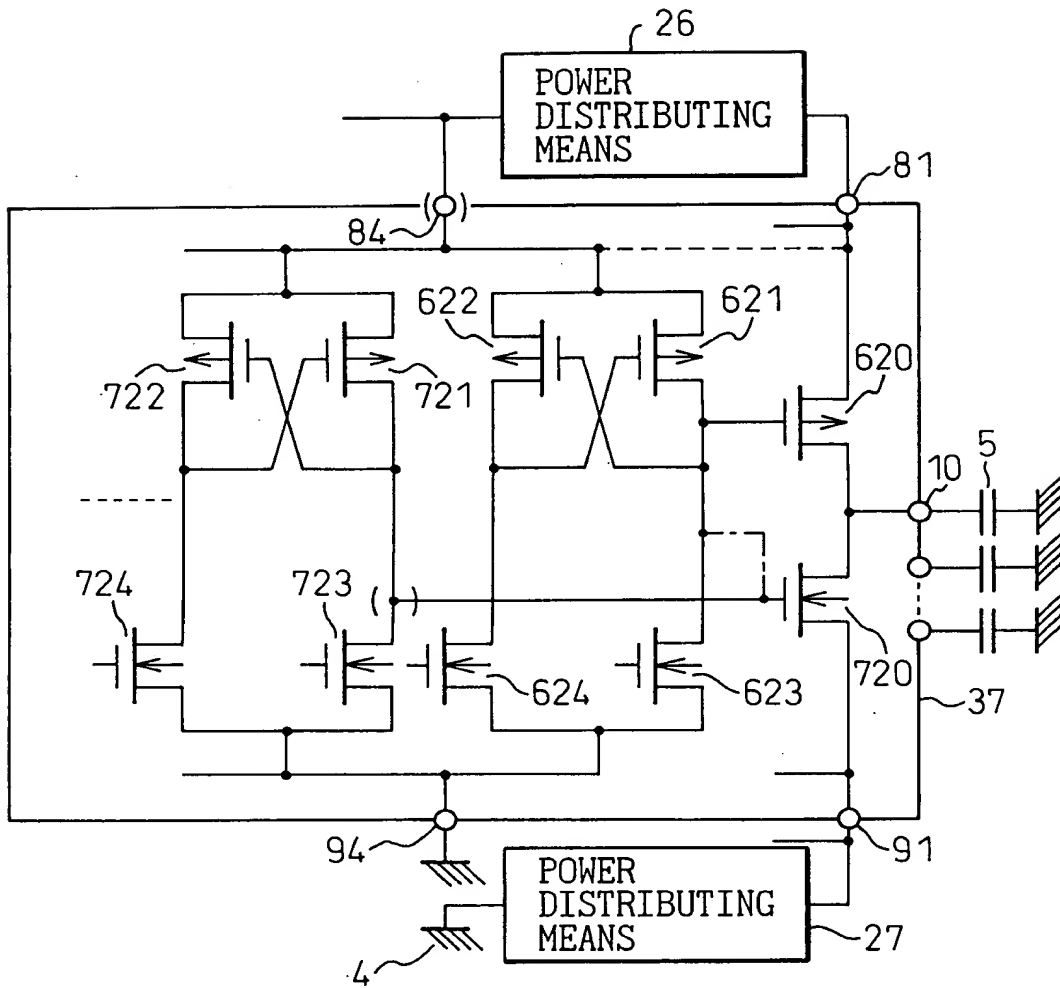


Fig.18

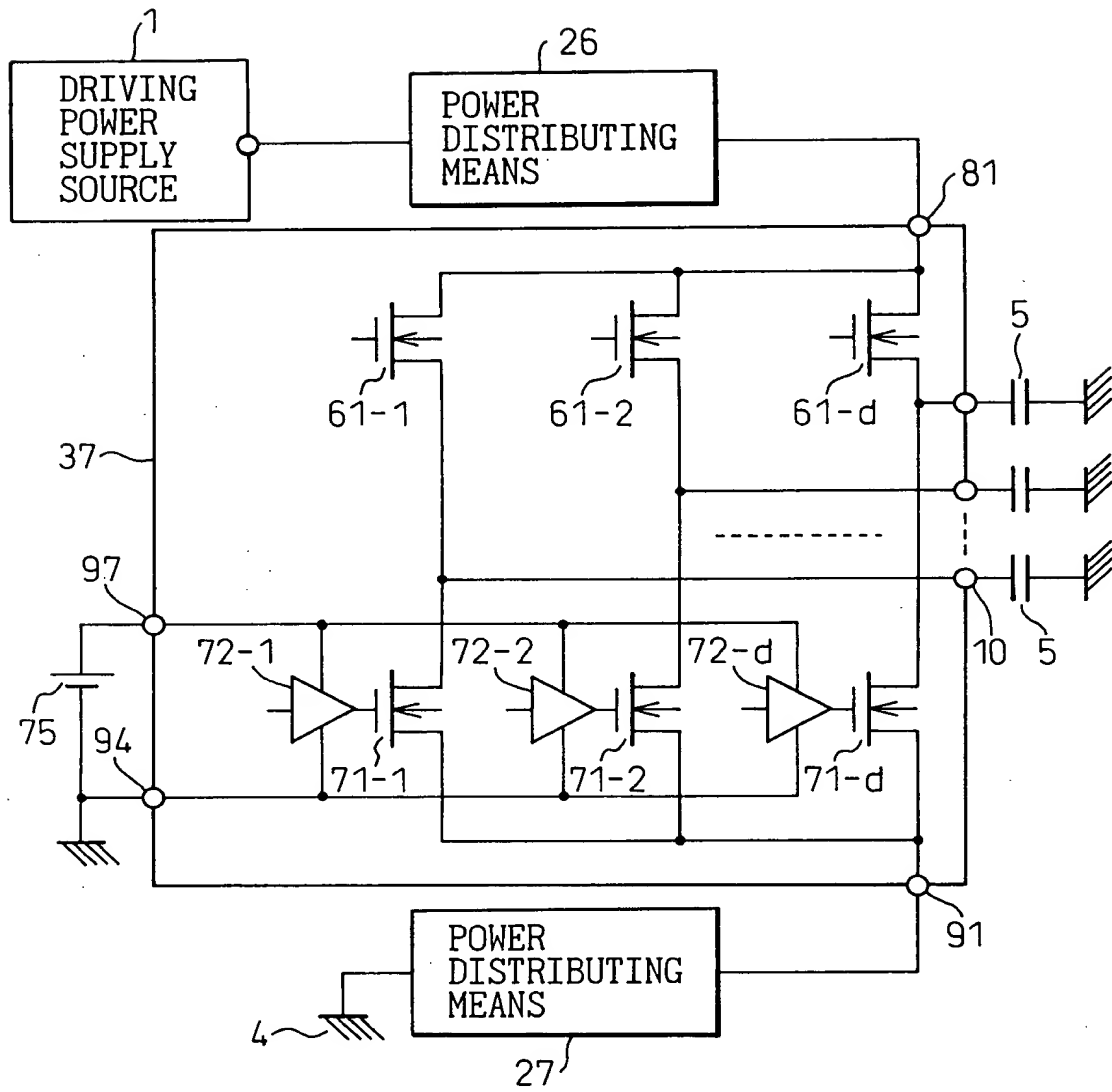


Fig.19

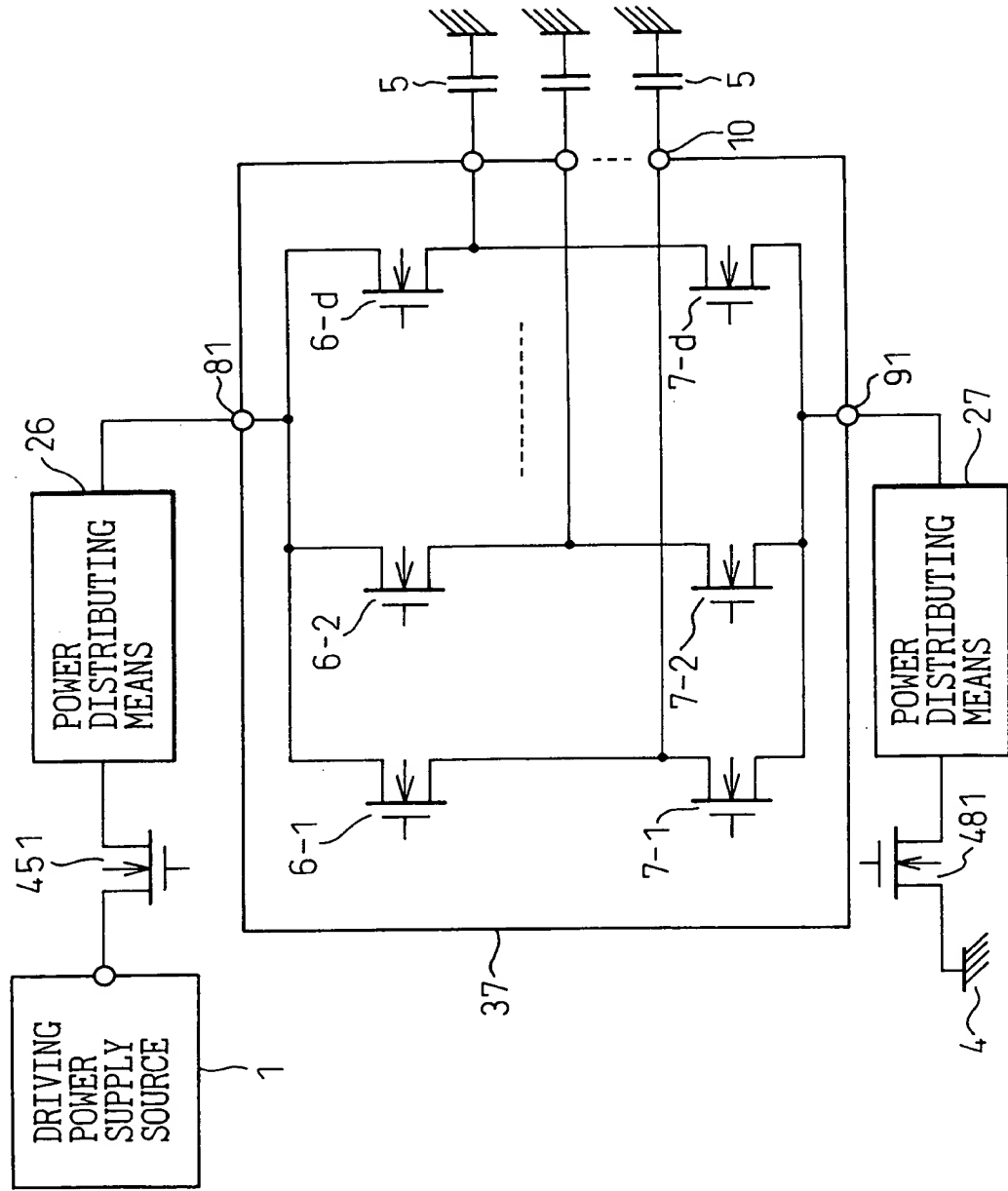


Fig.20

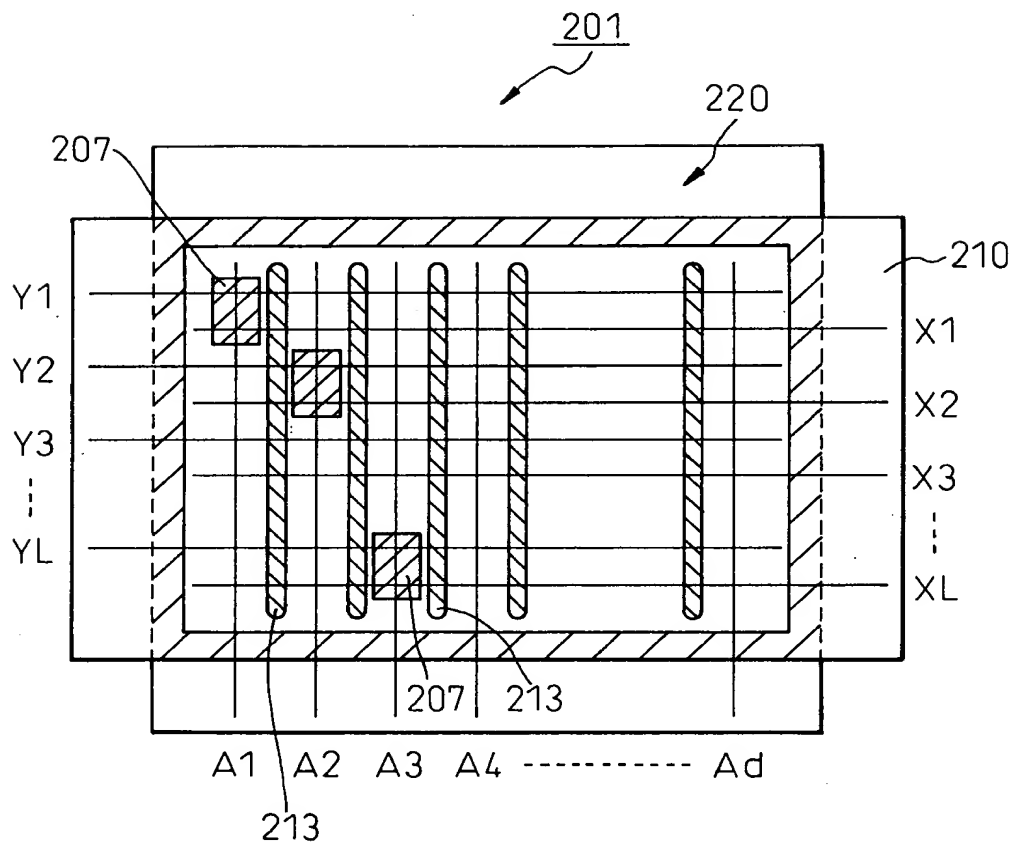


Fig.21

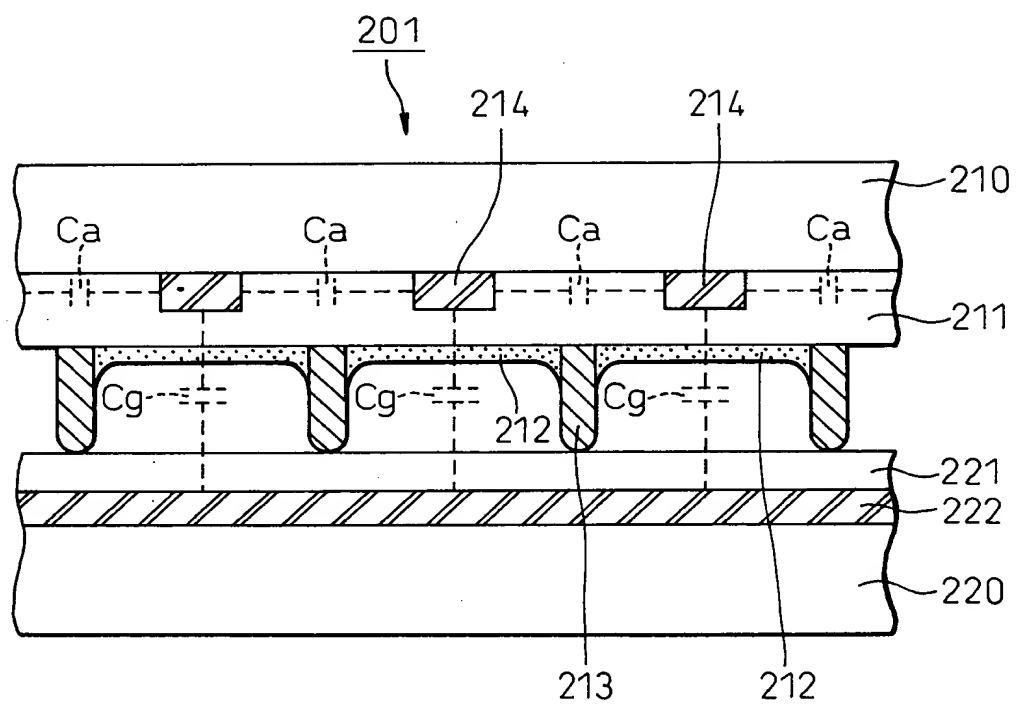


Fig.22

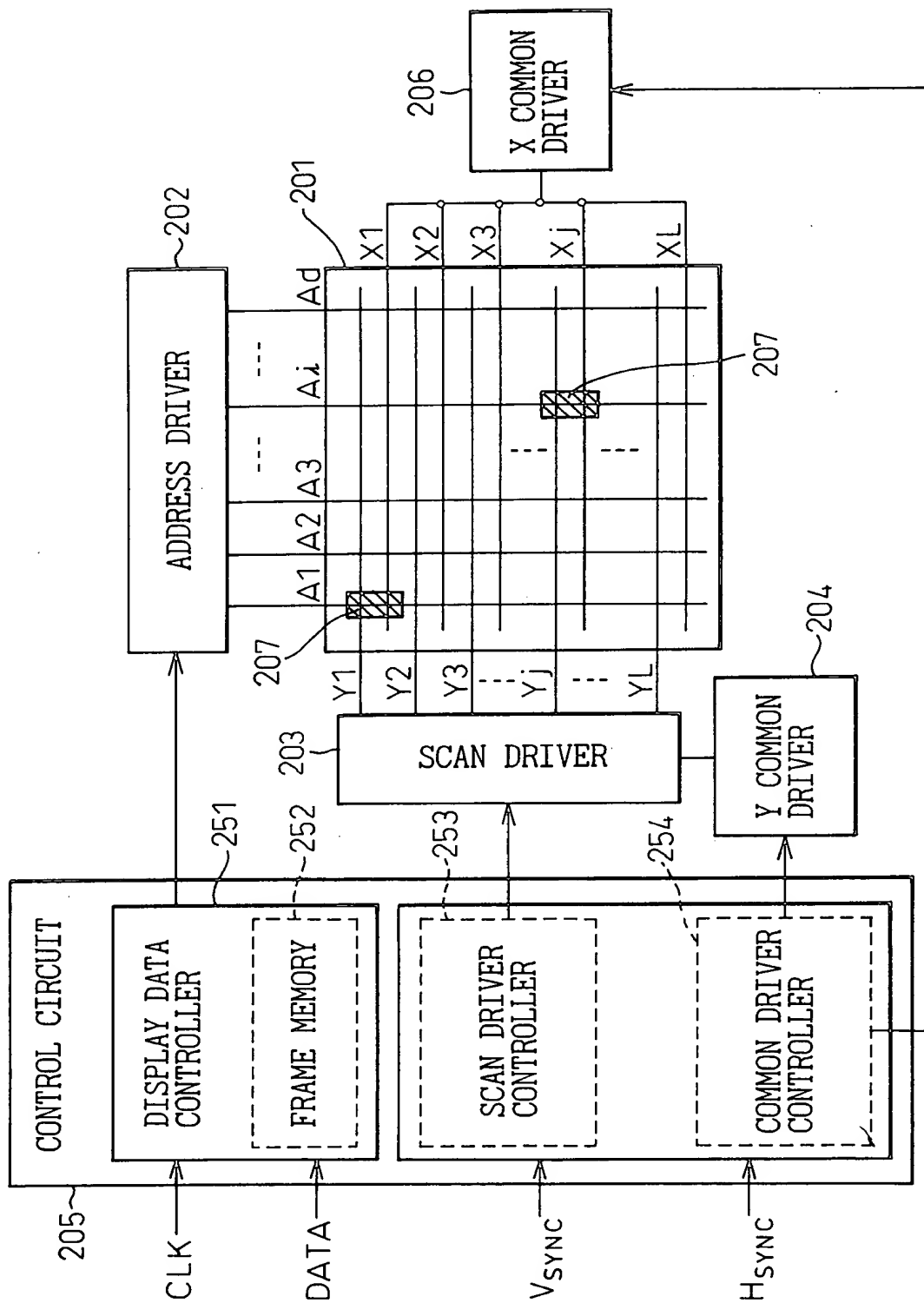


Fig.23

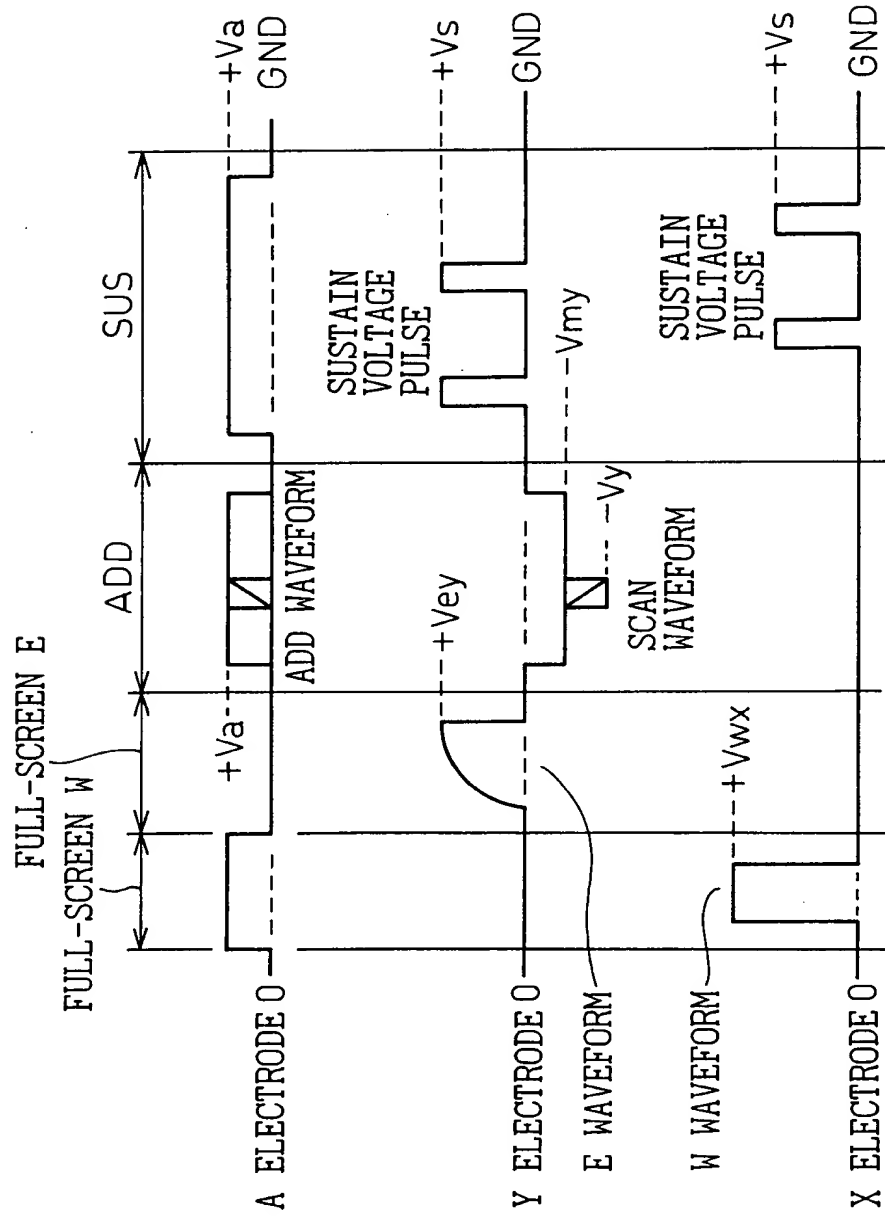


Fig.24

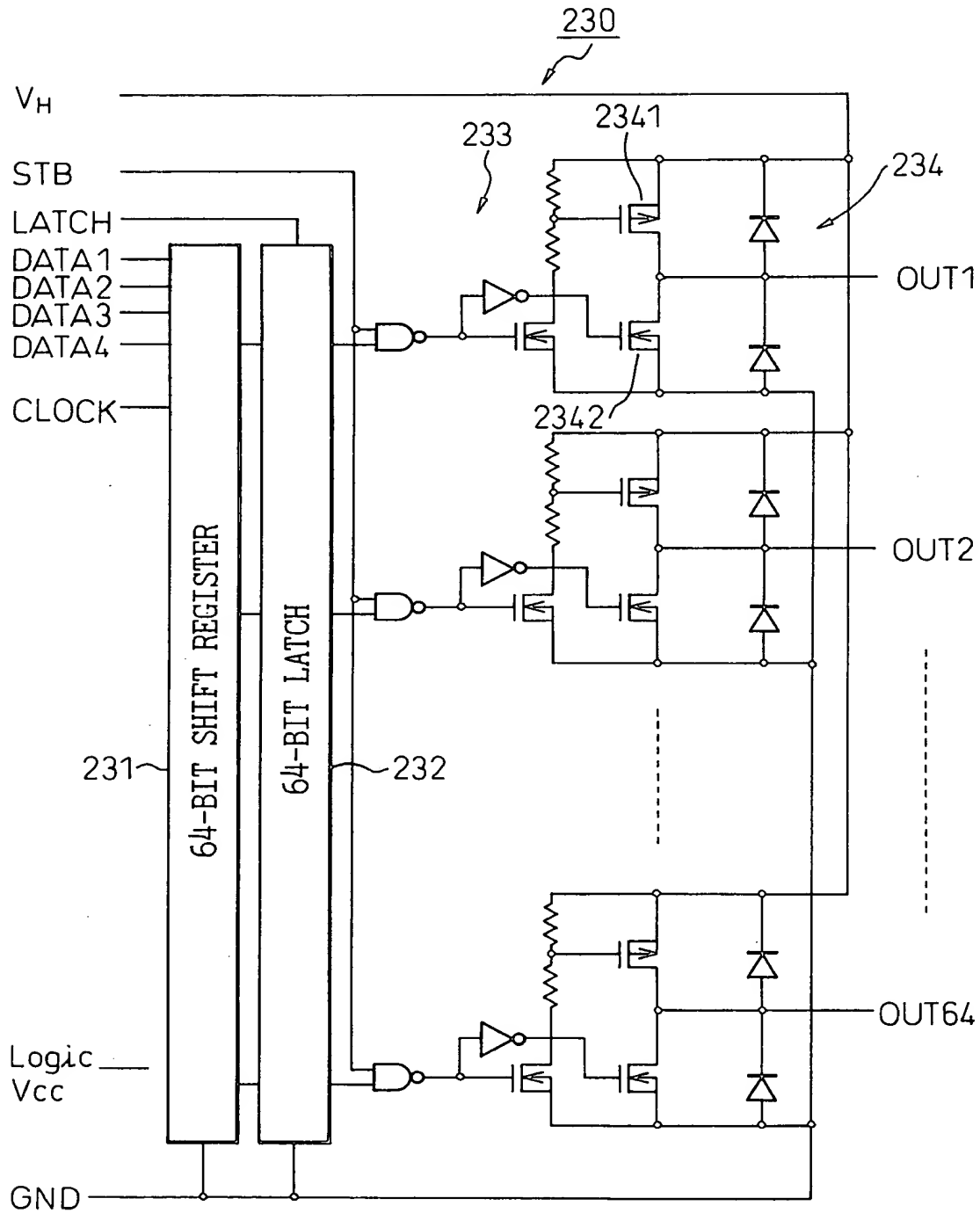


FIG. 24



Fig. 25

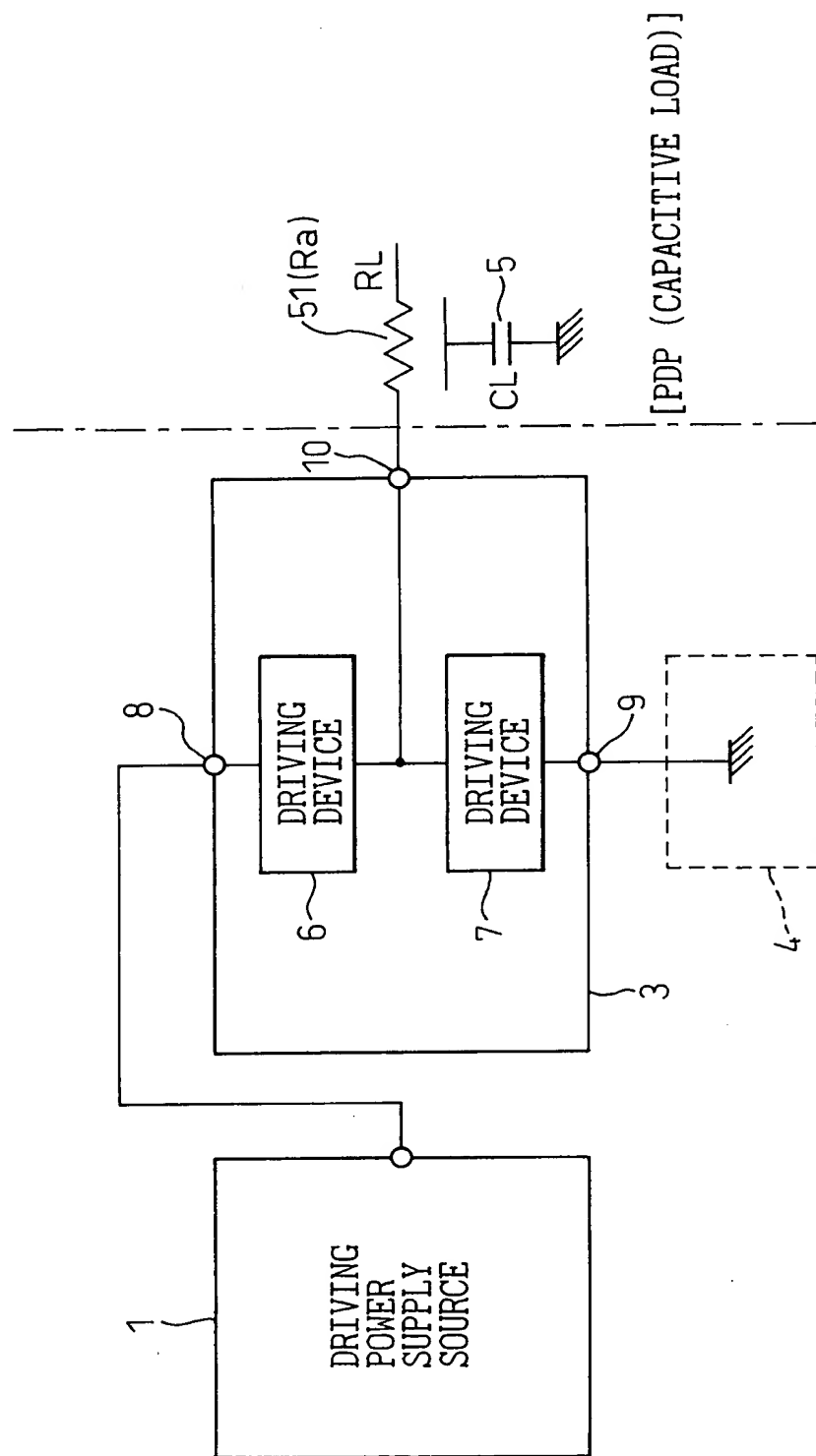


Fig.26

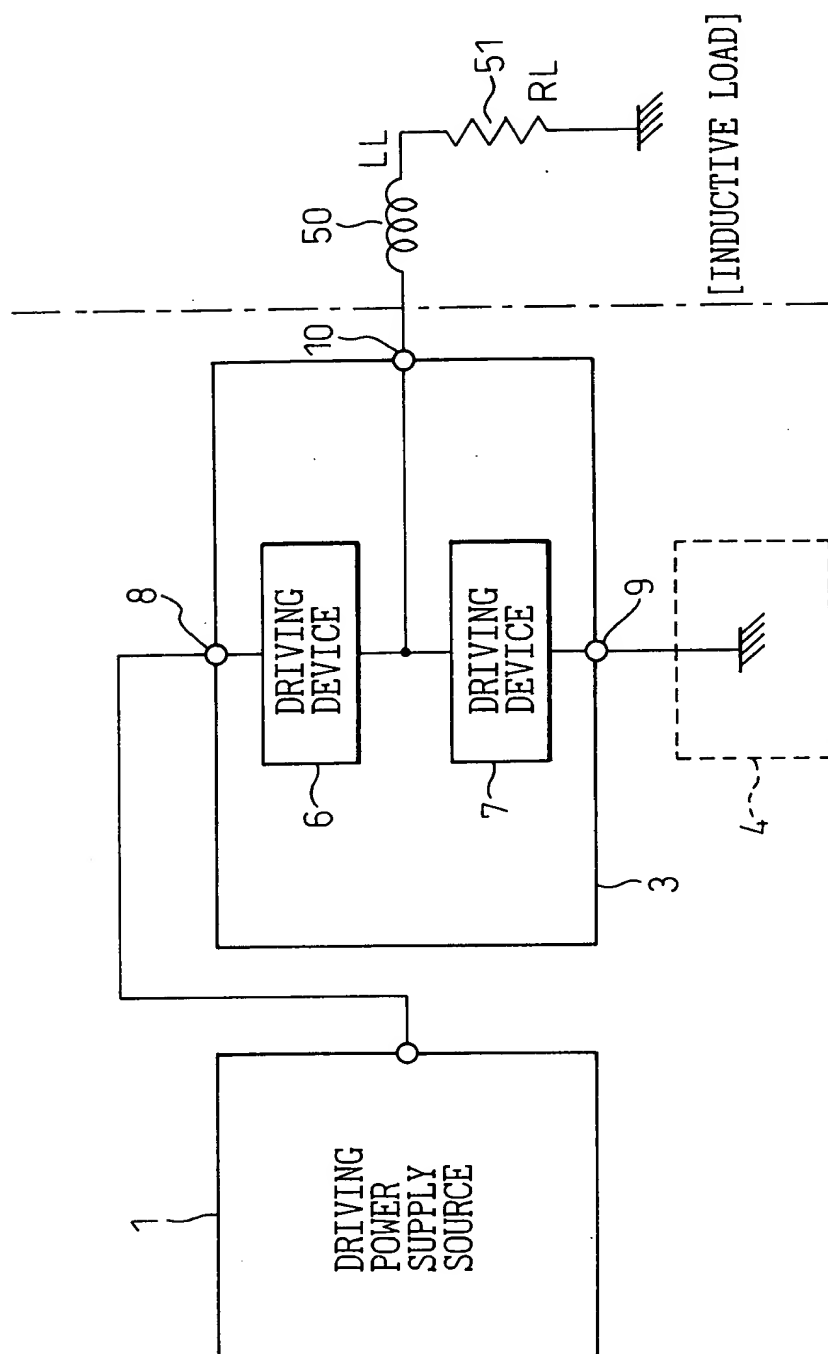


Fig. 27

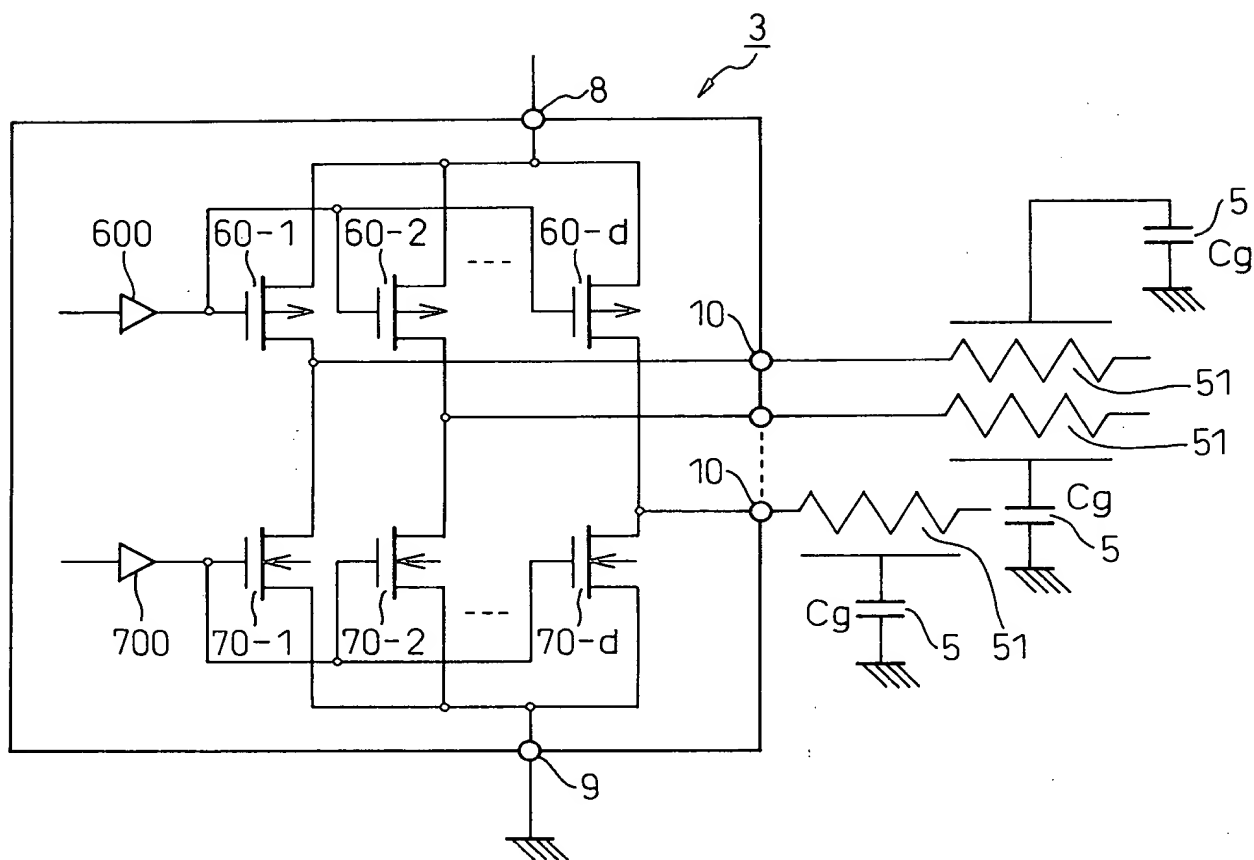


Fig.28A

SINGLE-MATERIAL ELECTRODE

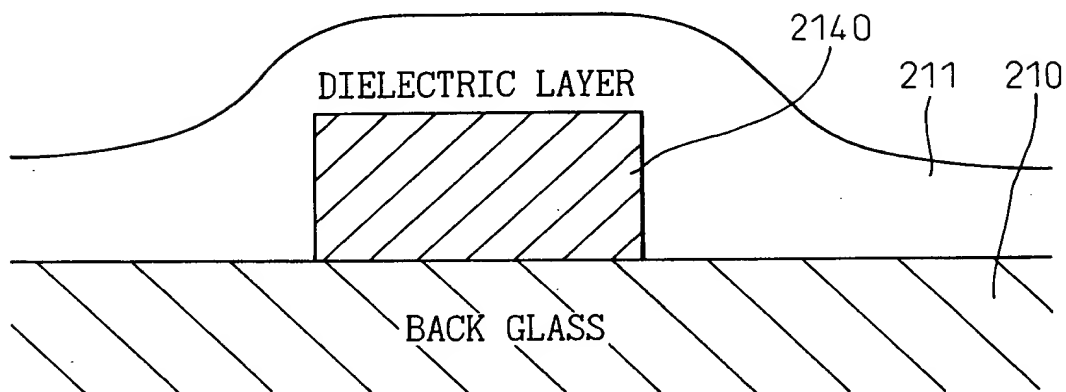


Fig.28B

COMPOSITE-MATERIAL ELECTRODE

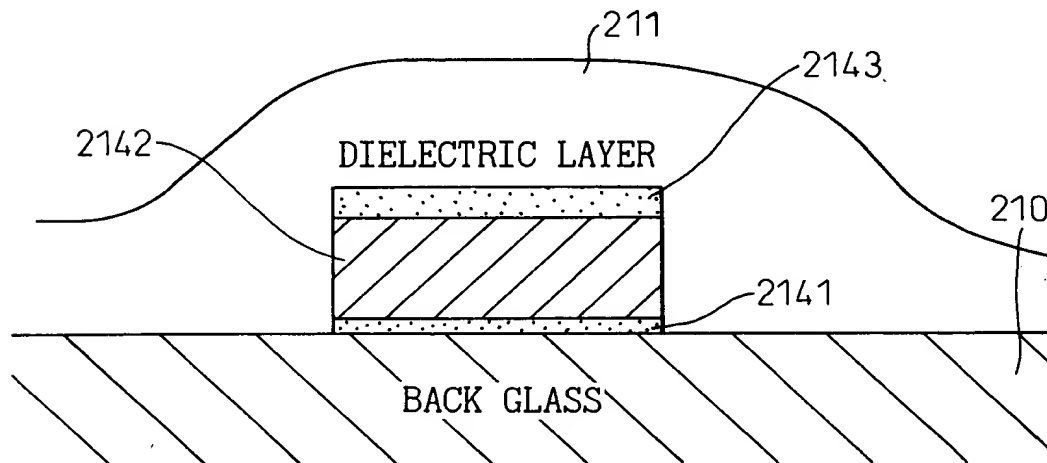


Fig. 29

